

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REF ID: A66666
 CD NO.

50X1-HUM

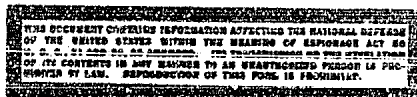
COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, crops
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers; monthly periodical
 WHERE PUBLISHED USSR
 DATE PUBLISHED 1 - 15 Jun 1952
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 15 Sep 1952

NO. OF PAGES 11

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

USSR AGRICULTURE TALLIES UP RESULTS OF SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

The 1952 plan for sowing of spring wheat in the USSR was exceeded by many hundred thousand hectares; the area sown to wheat was considerably greater than in 1951.

As of 5 June 1952, according to data of the Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing USSR, kolkhozes had met the plan for sowing of wheat 107.1 percent, sugar beets 100.2, sunflowers 101.6, and cotton more than 100 percent.

In 1952, 72 percent of all grain crops in kolkhozes, 90 percent of all sunflowers, and 75 percent of all seed grasses are to be harvested by combine.(1)

Sowing of flax is being completed in the USSR. Kolkhozes of the Ukrainian SSR and Kalinin, Smolensk, Velikiye Luki, Moscow, and Novgorod oblasts exceeded the sowing plan. Sowing is nearing completion in the Belorussian and Estonian SSR and in Sakov and other oblasts. Surveys made in many areas indicate a high quality of sowing work. Flax was sown in rows on almost the entire area sown, and graded seed was generally used. Early sowings show a dense stand of sprouts.(2)

In 1951, total tractor power in MTS of the USSR was 1.5 times that of 1940.(3)

1. USSR Crop Progress Report Dated 6 June 1952.

Spring sowing, now being completed in the USSR, was carried out mostly with graded seed and extensively by the crisscross and close-row methods.

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A rich grain harvest is ripening. Winter wheat is beginning to flower in Moldavia, the Crimea, and southern Ukraine. It is flowering in Dagestan ASSR, Groznyy Oblast, and Stavropol' Kray. In some areas of the Armenian SSR, it has entered the milky maturity stage. In Siberia, it has begun to head. Spring wheat is bushing in Siberia.

Hay is being harvested in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kirgizia. The hay harvest will be large. A record-breaking hay harvest is being gathered in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of southern Dagestan.

Kolkhozes of Kaluga Oblast are storing wild grasses for ensilage. They are aiming at storing 5-7 tons of succulent fodder per cow. Ensilage storage in the oblast is planned to be almost 100,000 tons greater in 1952 than in 1951.

In Azerbaydzhan, the harvest is in progress, and kolkhozes are delivering grain to the state.(4)

2. USSR Crop Progress Report Dated 13 June 1952.

Kolkhozes of the USSR have exceeded the plan for sowing of grasses, and the area sown to grasses has increased considerably. Almost 1.4 million more hectares of perennial grasses were sown in the spring of 1952 than in the spring of 1951. Adequate rains helped the grasses to develop well. Grasses sown in former years are also in generally good condition. Kolkhozes in the southern part of the country are gathering a good hay, alfalfa, and sainfoin harvest.

The hay harvest is in full swing in the Caspian Lowland, Moldavia, Stalingrad, Voronezh, and Yaroslavl' oblasts, Khabarovsk Kray, and other areas of the USSR; it has begun in Belorussia and in the Neman River valley of the Lithuanian SSR.

Improvement work performed in the Lithuanian SSR (draining meadows and clearing rocks and bushes from them) has increased the area from which natural hay can be harvested by 50,000 hectares. Mechanized hay harvesting in the republic is almost nine times as great in 1952 as in 1951.

The weather has favored rapid ripening of grain crops. As of 11 June, winter rye was flowering in central Belorussia, the entire central chernozem zone, and in the Lower Volga Region as far north as Saratov. Winter rye was heading somewhat north of a line running through Leningrad, Kostroma, and Izhevsk. Spring wheat was entering the tube stage in the Ukraine, southern Belorussia, central chernozem zone, and Lower Volga Region; it was heading in the Kuban'.

The grain harvest is in progress in Central Asia; some kolkhozes in Kashka-Dar'ya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, have already completed their deliveries of barley and wheat to the state.

The grain harvest has begun in Georgia. It is in full swing in Azerbaydzhan. It is approaching in the Kuban', where grain sovkhoses have completed repair of combines and are moving them to the fields.(5)

Estonian SSR

Kolkhozes of the republic had met the 1952 plan for sowing of spring crops 100 percent as of 8 June. The plans for sowing of spring grains, annual grasses, and perennial grasses under nurse crops were exceeded.(6)

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Kolkhozes of Pyarnu Oblast had met the 1952 plan for sowing of spring crops 100 percent as of 7 June. The plan for sowing of spring grains was met 101 percent.(3)

The area sown to spring wheat in kolkhozes of the republic was 14 percent greater in 1952 than in 1951.(7)

In 1952, MTS are to perform two thirds of all field work in kolkhozes of the republic.(3) Kolkhozes of Tallin Oblast are serviced by 21 MTS.(7)

Lithuanian SSR

In a letter to Stalin, the following 1952 pledges were made:

Kolkhozes of the republic pledged to increase the total sown area by 120,000 hectares over 1951; to apply to their fields 5 million tons of manure and 450,000 tons peat; to apply lime to 40,000 hectares of acid soils; to carry on grass-field crop rotation in 600 kolkhozes; to drain not less than 40,000 hectares of land; to bring under cultivation 106,000 hectares of virgin and long fallowed land; to complete the hay harvest and summer fallow preparation by the time the grain harvest begins; to begin sowing winter crops not later than 10 September; to meet the plan for plowing of winter fallow by 20 October; to harvest the following average quintal-per-hectare yields in the 1952 harvest:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Oblast</u>			
	<u>Kaunas</u>	<u>Klaypeda</u>	<u>Shyaulay</u>	<u>Vil'nyus</u>
Grain crops	17.6	16.1	at least 17.8	14.5
Winter wheat	17.7	16.0	17.7	15.0
Spring wheat	17.0	16.7	17.2	14.0
Flax fiber	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0
Sugar beets	234.0	--	228.0	--
Potatoes	164.0	156.0	164.0	160.0

MTS of the republic pledged to perform 433,000 more hectares of tractor work than in 1951; to sow with tractor-drawn drills 140,000 more hectares of spring grain crops and 91,000 more hectares of winter crops than in 1951; to harvest with combines 98,000 more hectares of grain crops and with flax pullers and flax combines 18,000 more hectares of flax than in 1951; to harvest hay from 70,000 hectares of meadows and to store 120,000 tons of ensilage; to clear bushes from 7,000 hectares of meadows and to drain 15,000 hectares of meadows; to prepare at least 450,000 hectares of winter fallow in kolkhozes of the republic.(6) They also pledged to plow summer fallow, to keep it clean from weeds for the fall sowing campaign, and to meet the fall sowing campaign on time.(9)

Sovkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms Lithuanian SSR pledged to increase the total sown area by 10 percent and the area sown to fodder crops by 10.6 percent over 1951; to sow 15,000 hectares of perennial grasses; and to drain 2,000 hectares of meadows and pastures.

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Sovkhoses of Shvaulay Oblast pledged to increase their total sown area by 13.6 percent and the area sown to fodder crops by 11.1 percent over 1951; to sow 10,000 hectares of perennial grasses; and to drain 1,500 hectares of meadows and pastures. (8)

Belorussian SSR

The following table shows 1952 harvest average per-hectare yield pledges given by kolkhozes of the republic in a letter to Stalin:

Crop	Unit	<u>Oblast</u>					
		<u>Baranovichi</u>	<u>Bobruysk</u>	<u>Brest</u>	<u>Gomel'</u>	<u>Grodno</u>	<u>Minsk</u>
All grains	pud	90	90	90	90	90*,87**	85
Winter rye	"	96	96	96	96		90
Winter wheat	"						
Spring wheat	"	100		84	85		78
Buckwheat	"	75	72				70
Potatoes	quintals	180	150	160	160	165	175
Flax seed	"	4		4	4		
Flax fiber	"	4.2	4.5	4	4	4	4.2
Perennial grass seed	"	2	1.8	1.5		2	1.5
Lupine seed	"	15	15	15	15	15	

(Table Contd)

Crop	Unit	<u>Mogilev</u>	<u>Molodechno</u>	<u>Pinsk</u>	<u>Poles'ye</u>	<u>Polotsk</u>	<u>Vitebsk</u>
All grains	pud	85	85	90	85	85	86
Winter rye	"	95	87	100	90		90
Winter wheat	"	95	87		90		90
Spring wheat	"	90		90			
Buckwheat	"		81				
Potatoes	quintals	150	150	180	150	150	150
Flax seed	"		4.2	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.5
Flax fiber	"	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.5
Perennial grass seed	"		2			2	2
Lupine seed	"	15		16	15	15	15

* Winter grains

** Spring grains

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Kolkhozes of the Ministry of State Farms Belorussian SSR pledged the following average per-hectare yields: all grains, 96 pud; potatoes, 150 quintals; fodder-root crops, 350 quintals; and perennial grass hay, 35 quintals. (10)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 sowing plan for applications of local fertilizers to spring crop fields (prior to spring sowing) in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 31 May /apparently, this is the last published report on this plan/. (11)

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Peat</u>	<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Peat</u>
Baranovichi	85.4	130.9	Mogilev	84.1	59.5
Bobruysk	66.2	93.2	Molodechno	87.1	90.8
Brest	87.4	79.2	Pinsk	90.6	113.2
Gomel'	84.5	92.9	Poles'ye	70.7	71.6
Grodno	79.6	124.5	Polotsk	83.6	125.1
Minsk	68.3	111.4	Vitebsk	59.8	68.8

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for plowing of clean summer fallow and application of local fertilizers to the fields in kolkhozes of the republic (in the plans, units of measurement are cartloads for manure and tons for peat):

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>31 May (11)</u>	<u>5 June (12)</u>		<u>10 June (13)</u>		
	<u>Fallow Plowed</u>	<u>Fallow Plowed</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Fallow Plowed</u>	<u>Manure</u>	<u>Peat</u>
Baranovichi	34.3	35.8	54.9	60.9	58.0	60.5
Bobruysk	38.9	45.5	60.1	54.9	61.9	44.3
Brest	46.8	53.1	54.4	67.2	57.6	38.4
Gomel'	37.4	45.3	64.8	54.5	66.4	41.7
Grodno	49.8	57.8	48.1	74.5	50.9	58.2
Minsk	20.4	25.8	52.6	35.9	55.5	52.3
Mogilev	18.9	34.2	72.5	45.8	75.9	27.2
Molodechno	18.9	19.1	53.2	36.4	57.2	43.4
Pinsk	22.9	24.7	50.2	32.8	50.4	50.4
Poles'ye	18.9	28.5	58.8	40.0	60.7	34.1
Polotsk	9.8	14.1	61.0	32.4	63.9	61.0
Vitebsk	13.3	20.8	47.7	31.1	49.8	32.1

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Moldavian SSR

According to the 1952 plan, 60 percent of all spiked grain crops and, in addition, 120,000 hectares of sunflowers are to be harvested with combines in kolkhoses of the republic. (14)

The following table show percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for planting of vegetables and tobacco in kolkhoses of the republic:

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Okrug	5 June (15)		10 June (16)	
	Vegetables	Tobacco	Vegetables	Tobacco
Bel'tay	24.2	56.9	78.2	70.1
Kagul'	71.1	--	71.1	--
Kishinev	60.8	43.5	81.5	62.4
Tiraspol'	100.3	70.7	100.3	79.4

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for plowing of summer fallow in kolkhozes of the republic:

Okrug	5 June (15)	10 June (16)
	(percent)	(percent)
Bel'tay	73.6	71.9
Kagul'	76.3	77.1
Kishinev	62.5	62.7
Tiraspol'	79.7	80.9

The following table shows fulfillment of the 1952 plan for tractor work by MFS of the republic:

Okrug	5 June (15)		10 June (16)	
	Worked per 10- hp tractor (hectares)	1952 Plan (percent)	Worked per 10- hp tractor (hectares)	1952 Plan (percent)
Bel'tay	122.8	26.6	129.1	30.0
Kagul'	142.2	31.1	158.0	34.6
Kishinev	100.9	22.3	107.6	28.0
Tiraspol'	140.3	30.3	153.7	33.2

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for repair of harvesting machinery in MFS of the republic:

Okrug	5 June (15)				10 June (16)			
	Combines	Thrashers	Reapers	Hay Mowers	Combines	Thrashers	Reapers	Hay Mowers
Bel'tay	70.4	38.1	18.0	56.7	78.8	44.2	21.5	56.7
Kagul'	73.4	45.0	2.4	70.9	85.7	64.3	28.6	70.0
Kishinev	65.0	34.2	17.6	18.5	71.4	50.8	46.0	44.4
Tiraspol'	68.5	24.4	14.7	92.3	75.5	30.6	22.6	92.3

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for harvesting of sown grasses and natural hay in kolkhozes of the republic:

Okrug	5 June (15)		10 June (16)	
	Sown Grasses	Natural Hay	Sown Grasses	Natural Hay
Bel'tay	14.3	6.3	18.5	9.9
Kagul'	16.8	8.9	24.5	14.2
Kishinev	9.9	5.6	13.5	6.5
Tiraspol'	25.2	14.4	31.2	16.7

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Georgian SSR

In 1951, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic harvested and delivered to the state 93,575 tons of green tea leaves, or 9,842 tons more than in 1950.(19) In 1952, they have pledged to harvest and deliver to the state more than 100,000 tons of graded green tea leaves (20)

Until recent years, maize was the only grain crop grown in subtropical areas of the republic. Now both winter and spring wheat are grown there. During the last 2 years, winter wheat was grown in 17 subtropical rayons of the republic. To expand grain production in the subtropical areas, 15 new MTS have been organized; they have prepared thousands of hectares of virgin soil for wheat. During the next 5 years, the area sown to wheat in western Georgia is to increase 3.5 times.(21)

According to the decree of the Council of Ministers USSR concerning conversion to the new irrigation system published on 18 August 1950, an area of 200,000 hectares in the republic was to be converted between 1950 and 1952, including 110,000 hectares in 1952. In 1950 and 1951, 30,000 hectares rather than the planned 90,000 hectares were actually converted. As of 20 May, an area of 19,264 hectares had been converted in 1952; this figure is 17.5 percent of the 1952 plan.(22)

Azerbaijani SSR

The grain Sovkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze, the largest in Azerbaijan, has used airplanes for weed eradication for the first time. Planes flying at low altitude spray the fields with a special solution which destroys weeds. Weeds die several days after spraying. The planes are manned by pilots of the Azerbaijan Administration, Civil Air Fleet.(23)

RSFSR

As of 5 June, 1952 spring sowing plans in kolkhozes of Leningrad Oblast have been met as follows: all spring crops, 87 percent; fodder-root crops, 59, ensilage crops, 72; and annual grasses, 76 percent. Considerable areas intended for potatoes, vegetables, fodder-root crops, and other crops were still unsown.(24) As of 10 June, 1952 spring sowing plans in kolkhozes of the oblast had been met as follows: all spring crops, 94 percent; vegetables, 65; fodder-root crops, 76; and ensilage crops, 84 percent. In some areas, planting of potatoes had not been completed.(25)

An article by Academician I. Samoylov on proper care of spring wheat in Leningrad Oblast contained the following information:

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast face the task of increasing the yield of spring wheat. Only leading kolkhozes, which apply all agricultural practices correctly, receive yields of 20-25 or even 30 quintals per hectare.

An important measure for raising the yield of wheat is supplemental fertilization with local and mineral fertilizers. Observations show that additional yield obtained from supplemental fertilization with nitrogen fertilizers alone is 3.1 quintals of grain per hectare, and with superphosphate alone is 2.2 quintal per hectare.

The type and amount of fertilizer to be applied in the supplemental fertilization process depends on the fertility of the soil and on the kinds and quantities of fertilizer applied previously. On previously lightly fertilized fields, especially those with sandy soils and light clayey loams, all three types of mineral fertilizer (nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium) should be used.

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The quantities should be quite large: up to 0.8-1 quintal per hectare of ammonium nitrate, 1.5-2 quintals of superphosphate, and 0.5-0.75 quintals of potassium chloride. The use of 5-6 quintals of dry, ground poultry manure per hectare or 3-4 tons of dung water per hectare in place of mineral fertilizers will also be very successful.

On previously more heavily fertilized fields, supplemental application of phosphate and potassium fertilizers is not necessary; but it is very important to apply a small amount of ammonium nitrate (0.3-0.5 quintal per hectare) before the wheat bushes. The experience of Bol'shevik Kolkhoz in Pavlovskiy Rayon has shown that application of 0.3 quintal before bushing increased the yield by 2 quintals per hectare.

The experience of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the oblast has shown that application of peat to wheat fields raises the yield by 4 quintals per hectare. (24)

In a letter to Stalin, the agricultural workers of Kalinin Oblast pledged to obtain the following average quintal-per-hectare yields in the 1952 harvest: flax fiber, 5; flax seed, 4.5; grain crops, not less than 17; potatoes and vegetables, 140; fodder root crops and ensilage crops, 260; and perennial grass seed, 1.5. (25)

In May and early June, considerable rain fell in Stavropol' Kray, creating very favorable conditions for the development of crops. Winter wheat has headed and there is a thick stand of spring wheat, barley, and oats on the fields. Grains sown by the crisscross and close-row methods are in especially good condition. Kolkhozes and MTS are preparing for the harvest. (27)

Kazakh SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for hay moving and ensilage storage in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic, as of 10 June (in the plans, units of measurement are hectares for area mowed and tons for hay harvested):

	<u>Kolkhozes</u>			<u>Sovkhoses</u>		
	<u>Area Mowed</u>	<u>Hay Harvested</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>	<u>Area Mowed</u>	<u>Hay Harvested</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>
Akmolinsk	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	--
Aktyubinsk	2.5	--	--	1.2	0.2	--
Alma-Ata	22.9	4.1	12.0	6.4	2.0	6.1
Dzhambul	57.2	17.3	29.5	30.5	13.8	13.3
East Kazakhstan	2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Gur'yev	2.6	0.5	--	--	--	--
Karaganda	0.8	--	--	1.2	0.2	--
Kokchetav	1.1	--	--	4.8	0.9	--
Kustanay	1.0	0.1	--	2.6	0.5	--

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	<u>Kolkhozes</u>			<u>Sovkhozes</u>		
	<u>Area Mowed</u>	<u>Hay Harvested</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>	<u>Area Mowed</u>	<u>Hay Harvested</u>	<u>Ensilage Stored</u>
Kzyl-Orda	2.9	0.6	--	--	--	--
North Kazakhstan	0.2	--	--	0.4	0.1	--
Pavlodar	0.6	--	--	2.1	0.7	--
Semipalatinsk	2.4	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	--
South Kazakhstan	37.9	17.6	23.4	29.0	29.8	110.5
Taldy-Kurgan	12.1	1.3	1.6	6.9	1.7	0.2
West Kazakhstan	3.8	0.3	--	--	--	-- (28)

The sugar beet growers in Alma-Ata Oblast have pledged to strive for yields of 500 quintals per hectare from the entire area sown to beets.(29)

Tadzhik SSR

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic have pledged to grow and deliver to the state 80,000 more tons of cotton in 1952 than in 1951.(30)

Kirgiz SSR

As of 1 June, the 1952 plan for sowing of alfalfa in kolkhozes of the republic had been met only 94 percent, fodder root crops 73.7, and ensilage crops 63.5 percent.(31)

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